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POETRY.

From "The Mind, and other Poems," BY CHARLES SWAIN. IF THOU HAST LOST A FRIEND. If thou hast lost a friend, By hard or hasty word, Go—call him to thy heart again; Let pride no more be heard. Remind him of those happy days, Too beautiful to last; Ask, if a word should cancel years Of truth and friendship past! Oh! if thou'st lost a friend, By hard or hasty word, Go—call him to thy heart again; Let pride no more be heard. Oh! tell him, from thy thought, The light of joy hath fled; That, in thy sad and silent breast, Thy lonely heart-seem dead; That mount and vale—each path ye trod, By morn or evening dim— Reproach you with their frowning gaze, And ask your soul for him. Then, if thou'st lost a friend, By hard or hasty word, Go—call him to thy heart again; Let pride no more be heard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TOO HASTY REPROOF. "Neighbor," said I, to one of my friends, who lives near me, you have sadly splashed your stockings in the stains in which the roads now are, a little care is required in crossing them, which care, it is very plain, you have not exercised. If you were a little more careful, your appearance would not be a whit the less respectable. My neighbor very civilly thanked me for my excellent advice; and then added that as I had so narrowly scrutinized his stockings, it would do me no harm to take a glance at my own. This I immediately did, and found, to my confusion, that if he had been in the mud, I had as surely been in the mire. How it happened, I cannot tell; but certain it is that I was by no means in a fit state to call him to account in the manner I had done. However, this advantage attended the affair, that I resolved another time to give a sharp look out for my own imperfections before I ventured to rebuke those of another. "O had some power the gifts give us To see ourselves as others see us; It wd. be many a blunder free us, And foolish notion." It was only half as easy to amend ourselves, as to reprove others; and if giving advice, we could secure the benefit, we are so intent to confer on our neighbors, how often would Old Adam phre be spared the mortifying reflection that he was scattering abroad what was wanted at home. THE HEART. The heart I have seen of the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me, to look on the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of the poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the bright pulsations of joy; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary; and threatening vice within; health gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with him from whose hands it came.—Longfellow. Treatment of Children.—Among the ancient Greeks, the Spartans held a pre-eminent rank; they maintained a republican government longer than any other ancient nation—owing to their care in educating their children. They were careful that the bodies of infants should receive proper treatment. The nurses did not bind them in tight swaddling clothes, which made them awkward and well shaped. They fed them with plain, wholesome diet, which made them healthy. They insured them to labor. Their minds were not neglected. Historians think it worth relating that the Spartan children were taught not to be afraid in the dark. The youth were educated in habits of obedience to their superiors, and instructed to behave with becoming gentleness to all; innocent mischief was allowed, but that kind of evilery and joking which gives unnecessary pain to others was disallowed. They were likewise taught never to complain but from necessity. In this last particular, many parents among us disagree with the Spartan mode. A child, frets and complains—the parent hies it to be still. The child finds the easiest way to get favor is to be troublesome and turbulent. The parent, to procure present peace, lays the foundation of his own future disquiet and the child's unhappiness. Two Pints less than a Quart.—If a pint of water and a pint of sulphuric acid be mixed, the compound will be considerably less than a quart. The density of the mixture is, therefore, greater than that which would result from the mere addition of the particles of the one fluid through those of the other; the particles have assumed a proximity, and therefore exhibit a mutual attraction. In this experiment, although the liquids before being mixed be of the temperature of the surrounding air, the mixture will be so intensely hot, that the vessel which contains it cannot be touched without pain.

FILIAL LOVE.

Filial Love.—Filial love should be cherished. It has, especially, a softening and ennobling effect on the masculine heart. It has been remarked, that almost all illustrious men have been distinguished by love for their mother. It is mentioned by Miss Parloe, that a beautiful feature in the character of the Turks is reverence for the mother. Their wives may advise or reprimand unheeded, but their mother is an oracle, consulted, confided in, listened to with respect or deference, honored to the latest hour, and remembered with affection and regard even beyond the grave. "Wives may die," say they, "and we can replace them, children may perish and other, may be born to us, but who shall restore the mother when she passes away, and is seen no more!"

MESMERISM.

Mesmerism.—A writer in the Boston Courier observes upon this subject: "Let me recommend those who are influenced by what the world thinks, to look at the present position of Mesmerism in Europe. In England, it numbers many learned and honored advocates. On the continent, it is an established faith in many countries. It has hospitals under its control. It has had a professorship at Berlin. In France, the land of science of the nineteenth century, the great Academy have reversed their former decision against it, and several of the first philosophers of the nation and age have announced their belief, and are now investigating it. Under several Governments the practice of the science has been continued by law to physicians, on account of the greatness of the power; and the Pope and Grand Inquisition of Rome have recently denounced it for the same reason."

CURIOUS TENACITY OF A LOVER.

Curious Tenacity of a Lover.—The Laird of Pains, to preserve his daughter from the address of her lover, a certain Ulster of teleburg, built the keep in question; but as the lady, in knitting one fine evening at the window of this, her sea-girl prison, by some accident or other, she let fall her clew of worsted, and on drawing it up, she found a strong cord attached to it. Confining to draw the latter, she next discovered a small rope, which the cull continued to up heave, probably from mere curiosity, till to her astonishment, she at last found her lover adhering tenaciously to the end. This proves how difficult it has always been to build a nunnery, when even knitting stockings is a dangerous thing.—Scottish Tales.

STEAMBOAT ADVENTURE.

Steamboat Adventure.—We were told of an amusing affair that came off on board of a steamboat lately. Several gentlemen went to see the engine; whilst examining the same, some part of the engine began to creak—the engineer heard and called the screeking part, then another part screeched still louder; he gave this oil, and much to his astonishment the first defective part broke out in a still more disagreeable creak, and all the oil had no effect. The Captain, coming up at this time, hearing the noise, cried out, why do you not attend to the engine? He was answered by a shout of laughter, when turning round he beheld Wyman, the ventriloquist, who was amusing his friend by his peculiar powers. The Captain and Engineer stopped, swearing that if they heard the boiler explode while Wyman was on board, they would not believe it.

RAVAGE OF LIGHTNING.

Ravage of Lightning.—Mr. Quimby the electrician, informs the New York American, that in this country 103 persons and 409 buildings were struck by lightning during the last season; 71 were killed, one cotton mill, 4 dwelling houses and 24 barns were consumed, together with many valuable oil buildings, and a great amount of hay, grain, horses. Mr. Quimby has invented a new lightning rod. Is the above true, or did he wish to get jobs.—Forum.

AN ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK FROM THE WEST INDIES.

West Indies brings a report that President Boyer of St. Domingo, sent away one million of dollars, besides the \$300,000 which he took with him. All the Islands to the windward of Cuba had felt the earthquake of February last. In some of them the mountains were split in two, chasms being in them 50 feet in depth, and no more than 2 or 3 wide. The Sail Rock off St. Thomas, called so from its resemblance to a ship under full sail at a distance, was all split to pieces, and but little of that enormous rock is now seen.

THE MARK, MATTY.

The Mark, Matty.—Van Buren can no longer dodge the Tariff Question—he can no longer be a "northern man with southern principles"—he must declare openly for the free white labor of the north, or the slave labor of the south. The Charleston Mercury, the supporter of Mr. Calhoun, in referring to the late convention of the locus of the New York Legislature, asks its readers to note that while the resolutions take position on the whole political questions of the day, they preserve a noncommittal SILENCE ON THE TARIFF QUESTION, the great test question of the time—on which is to be fought and decided the battle between Federalism and Republican Democracy.

AT THE MEETING OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the New York Historical Society, on the 2d instant, the President said that he had lately received from Mr. Cochran, for the society, an autograph letter of Gen. Washington, which he would request the Secretary to read, as he thought it both interesting and valuable, as showing the simplicity of his character, the inconveniences of the times when it was written, and the great economy of his style of living when Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. The Rev. Mr. Walters, through whom it had come, rose to say that in intention it had been presented by Mr. Cochran to the Society thirty years ago, and it was entirely owing to accident that it had remained so long in his possession; and remarked that it was particularly interesting, as being almost the only letter of a playful character which had been found among the papers of the Father of his Country. The letter was then read by Mr. Jay as follows:

WEST POINT, AUG. 16th, 79.

Dr. Diney: I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow. But ought I not to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will. It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies—of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered, is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since our arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham, (sometimes a shoulder) of bacon, to grace the head of the table, a piece of roast beef adorns the foot—and a small dish of greens or beans (almost imperceptible) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, (and this I presume he will attempt to do to-morrow) we have two beefsteaks, or dishes of crabs in addition, one on each side the centre dish, dividing the space, and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which without them would be nearly twelve apart.

Of late we had the surprising luck to discover, that apples will make pie, and it is a question if, amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples instead of having both of beef. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates—once tin, but now iron (not become so by the labor of scouring) I shall be happy to see them.

I am, Dr. Diney, your obedient servant, Go. Washington.

(Supercribed) Dr. Cochran, N. Windsor.

The Baltimore Republican contains the following communication from Gov. Thomas of that State. We cannot but express the opinion that in taking the course which he here announces, he has been very badly advised.

MEXICAN PORTAGE.—Seeing that an article, which appeared, originally, in the Richmond Star, is being copied generally by the newspapers, as an authentic account of a paltry affair in which I was reluctantly concerned at Situation, it is due to myself to say that it does me injustice. Being, however, entirely certain that the force of what I am now reluctantly compelled to make public, cannot be in the least degree diminished by misrepresentations of a miserable and contemptible assassin made where it was foreseen I would not be permitted properly to chastise my cowardly assailant, I shall not be diverted from the course, long since marked out for myself, to engage in a newspaper controversy of any kind. If my character for manliness needs the aid of a context as to the merits of a scuffle in a crowd, it is not worth preserving.

The painful and humiliating affair in which I am involved, demands and shall receive a much more serious treatment. Measures will be taken and pursued, uninfluenced by fear, favor or affection, to unveil, in a becoming manner, every fact and circumstance necessary to establish the true character of all concerned in bringing about and dissolving my ill-fated marriage. When every thing has been disclosed, I have a perfect confidence that prevalent misapprehensions, which my long silence has afforded opportunity to create, as to the propriety of my conduct, in the most interesting and delicate relation of life, will be corrected and removed. FRANCIS THOMAS.

ANNAPOLIS, May 5, 1843.

The Columbus (Ga.) Journal, one of the leading Democratic organs of the South thus discourses:

"We have put the name of Mr. Calhoun at the head of our columns this week as our choice for the Presidency. We have said nothing about being subject to the decision of a Convention because we do not know whether we shall submit to one or not. We have no great faith in Conventions, of which more here after."

Produce is very high in Milwaukee.—Oats are selling at 50 cts., corn 75 cts., postage 50 cts., hay 20 dollars per ton, flour at 4 dollars per barrel. The long winter has dried up the surplus produce of Wisconsin.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Murderer Sentenced.—In St. Albans, Vt. Eugene Clifford has been found guilty of drowning his wife in Fairfield Pond, in October last, and sentenced to one year's solitary confinement in the State Prison, and then to be hung.

THE BEGGARS' BOARDING HOUSE.

A Death Scene.—We recently gave a sketch of the Five Points, from the pen of N. P. Willis. It described a frightful condition of affairs. But Philadelphia is, we are informed, no wholly exempt from scenes analogous to those described in that outline. We are assured, that there now exists in a northern suburb of the city, and near the Delaware, an establishment of the most remarkable kind. The house consists of six rooms, the lower of which is occupied by a female as a grog-shop. Each of the others is kept for boarders, and sometimes as many as six or eight persons may be found sleeping in one room. These pay their board in cold victuals, and for the most part, the occupants consist of the very refuse of our population. Our informant, a clergyman, was drawn thither some weeks since, by information that an old woman to whom he had been in the habit of rendering assistance during the cold weather, was dying. He visited the scene, & found that the intelligence was correct. The old beggar was at death's door, but horrible to relate, she was insensible from intoxication. The next day, a lady connected with one of our benevolent societies called. The scene was, if possible, still more appalling than on the preceding day. The mother was dead, and not far from her corpse lay a grown-up daughter, utterly unconscious from drink! But still worse, several little children had partaken of the poisonous beverage, and were also laboring under its dreadful effects. Old Age, and Death, and Middle-Life, and Childhood, Want, Misery and Intoxication were all promiscuously blended together. "I felt the blood curdle in my veins," said our informant, "as I contemplated the picture of wretchedness, vice and indulgence. And yet," he added, "like scenes are by no means rare." Even the kind hearted sometimes turn them in very narrow sympathies and horror.—Phila. Inq.

SUPPOSED ARREST OF THE MURDERERS IN N. J.

Supposed Arrest of the Murderers in N. J.—It has been heretofore stated that, although Mr. Parke had a large sum of money (several thousand dollars) in the house of which part was in specie, not a dollar of it was taken; and that the only plunder obtained was the money of Mr. Gardner, probably some \$500 or \$600. This is now accounted for in the following manner: After murdering the persons down stairs, and rifling the rooms there, the ruffians proceeded to the sleeping room of the maid servant. On opening the door they found the bed clothes thrown off, and some articles of female dress dropped on the floor, as though the bed room had been hastily left.

They concluded at once that the woman had ascended at what was going on, and had left through another door to give the alarm, and they immediately took to flight. As a matter of fact, the maid had left her room in a hurry, without making it up, early on Sunday, to pay a visit to the neighborhood, and had not yet returned.

Sunday night was very rainy, and the roads, therefore, on Monday night—that of the murder—were very wet. This seems, provisionally almost, to have furnished a clue to the murder; for, on strictly examining the premises around Mr. Parke's house, it was found that a wagon had been driven from there through a bye road. The track was followed, an accurate measure being taken along the route, of the tire, and of indentations, until it led to the house of one Charles Coleman, on whose premises a wagon was found corresponding entirely in width of tire and other marks. Coleman (who has been in the New Jersey State prison for counterfeiting) was immediately arrested, as was another man who on Monday had been seen much with him, named Jacob Auble, a sort of race-course loafer and gambler.

The authorities were also on the track of the third man, (an Englishman, with green spectacles) who had been in the neighborhood for some days, and had also been seen in company with the other two. The first named parties are natives of New Jersey, and residents of the neighborhood where the awful crime was committed. The third man is an Englishman. We do not hear that any further development had been made.—New York American.

We have accounts of the shock of the late earthquake over nearly the whole continent of Europe, in Africa, and Asia Minor. In Palestine, as usual, the shocks were quite severe.

A volcano of a novel kind has broken out in the neighborhood of Koenigshausen, in Saxony. For twenty years a slow fire, which occasioned no alarm, has burned in the coal mines of that district; but recently it has shot out immense volumes of flames, which threatened destruction to the surrounding buildings, and to the vast forests of country. A steam engine has been established for the purpose of forcing water into the mine, but its machine had been in action at the last account for 72 hours without producing any effect.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

Steamboat Accidents.—The Cincinnati Sun states that not less than a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of property has been lost on our western waters within two months. We have accounts of the shock of the late earthquake over nearly the whole continent of Europe, in Africa, and Asia Minor. In Palestine, as usual, the shocks were quite severe.

KILLING ANIMALS.

One great object to be attended to in killing animals is to free them as perfectly from blood as possible. It makes the flesh better, and lessens the tendency to putrefaction. In England and in the United States, cattle are usually knocked down by a blow on the forehead, which fractures the skull. In Spain, Italy and Portugal, cattle are killed by a blow from a short sharp knife, immediately behind the base of the horns. This penetrates the spinal marrow, and causes instant death. The bleeding in both cases must be imperfect, from the sudden suspension of nervous action, although much less so in the first manner than in the last. In consequence of the want of proper bleeding, the beef of the south of Europe is generally black and bad. The Jews, as a part of their religious ritual, take much care to free the animal from all blood. They butcher cattle by drawing the four feet together, throwing them on their sides, drawing the head as far back as possible, and then with a pen-knife, severing at a blow, all the large blood vessels of the neck. Beef killed in the Jewish mode is preferred by many where it can be obtained. There is a most cruel mode of killing practised by those who furnish the delicate white veal of the London markets. For several days previous to killing, the calf is bled daily, to such an extent as to cause fainting, by which process the red blood is almost exhausted, and but little except a white serous fluid is left. At the time of killing, the calf is suspended by his hind feet, his head is drawn up back wards as far as possible, so that the head as well as the body may be free from blood, and then at a single blow with the knife, the neck is severed, and the little blood remaining is speedily drawn. Butchers, in killing hogs, frequently perform it in a most barbarous and slovenly manner, mangling the throat and making what are called 'bloody pieces,' where none are necessary. Man has a right to take the life of animals when required for food, but humanity requires it should always be performed in such a way as to give as little pain as possible. Cultivator.

SPECIES.

Species.—The Hibernia brings about two millions of dollars in gold; enough of which will probably be added to the ten and a half millions already in the vaults of our banks to make the unprecedented sum of twelve millions. At the latest dates specie was pouring into England from all parts of Europe, and pouring on to the U. States. The Bank of England was constantly adding to her immense treasures, notwithstanding the drain for this country, which it is estimated will, from the Continent and Great Britain, amount to twenty millions. It was expected in England that the drain would continue for some time to come; but the price of exchange now current here, will put an end to all shipments when it is known in England.—The Bank of England loses by its advances to the three W's, £135,000, after realizing as far as possible all the specie in its hands.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

SEARCHING AMERICAN VESSELS.

Searching American Vessels.—The Mediterranean says: "We see it stated that two American vessels have recently been searched on the coast of Africa by a British cruiser, and the officers of one of them insulted and rudely treated. We are not aware that any information on the subject has yet been communicated to our Government; but if such an occurrence has actually transpired, we have reason to believe that prompt and decisive steps will be taken. From the North to the South, from the East to the West, there is no American who would not draw his sword in defence of the ground assumed by our Government, in relation to the alleged right of search set up by the British Government. The attempt to put such a bullying 'right' in operation on American vessels, will certainly be resisted in an effectual manner."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Railroad Accident.—We learn from the Boston Journal that the train of cars which left Charlestown, Mass., on Friday morning for Fresh Pond, ran off the track on the bridge near the State Prison, and was precipitated twenty feet into the water. The accident was occasioned by one of the rails being loose.

There were about fifteen or twenty passengers in the cars, of which number the following were injured:—Samuel H. Brown, of Ipswich, killed; Miss Hill, of West Cambridge, collar bone broken, ankle fractured; D. Chambers, conductor, badly injured, his back being broken; Mr. Taylor, of Worcester, engineer, J. M. Glidden, Eben Baker, and John M. Harris, slightly injured. Four other persons, whose names were not ascertained, were more or less injured. A man named Hill, employed on the cars, is missing, and it is feared that he is buried beneath the engine. The tide was fortunately low, otherwise the result might have been more disastrous.

TWENTY EIGHT ANIMALS BURNED.

Twenty Eight Animals Burned.—The barn and cow house of Mr. Keeler, about three miles from Brooklyn, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, and four horses, twenty-two cows, and a yoke of oxen were consumed with the building.

Early Marriages in Egypt.

Early Marriages in Egypt.—Mr. Cooley, in noticing the customs of the present race of Egyptians, says—"It is singular how very young the Egyptian peasants marry. Nine or ten years for girls, and twelve or fifteen years for boys, is considered a marriageable age. Both sexes have so little objection to the conjugal state, that they get married as fast and soon as possible."

Being married once is only a beginning of matrimonial connexion in Egypt. Three or four wives apiece among the peasants is the most common thing in the world. In addition to which, there are almost constant and continual change. Old wives are being divorced, and new ones are taking their places, so that the matrimonial ceremony, in some of the various forms, is almost continually passing before their eyes, and intermingling with their daily associations.

The peasants do not consider any number of wives an encumbrance, all of them being expected to work. An Egyptian, therefore, who has four good heavy wives, is looked upon as a man, as the English say, well to do in the world;—or, as others would express themselves, in a very flourishing condition. These are blessings, I suppose, which those who find it hard work to support one would hardly wish to enjoy. Still, the fellahs of the Nile think otherwise; and if they can keep out of the army, and evade the suspicion of the Turkish governors, they are pretty sure to enjoy themselves. They are a practical illustration of the remark, that poor and content are rich, and rich enough.

A CAUTION AGAINST VICTIMIZERS.

A Caution Against Victimizers.—On Thursday, a hard-bitten and dandified-looking customer, sleek gracefully and with a confident air up to the bar of one of our large hotels in 2d street, and in a familiar tone called for a "little of the brandy." The brandy decanter was handed to him, when he poured into a tumbler quite enough to satisfy the reasonable demands of at least four moderate drinkers, after which he inserted his hand into his pocket and drew forth a large wallet with considerable flourish, and he appeared intent upon looking for some thing that by accident might have lost its way and strayed among the five's, ten's and twenty's, which doubtless stretched the length of this capacious pocket book. But, alas! disappointment awaited him, as he said, "I will call and pay for this to-morrow." "Very good sir," replied the bar-keeper, "I shall be ready for you when you call," at the same time removing the liquor from off the bar, thus this interesting gentleman was about to imbibit it; the victimizer looked indescribably queer, but departed, waving farewell.—Forum.

ROYAL ROMANCE.

Royal Romance.—Four little fellows from thirteen to sixteen years of age, some days ago, succeeded in effecting their escape from Georgetown College, secured a gun, powder, etc., and started off. They "camped out" two nights, and on the third day reached the vicinity of this place, where they encountered an acquaintance of one of them, who took them in charge and caused them to be sent home in the stage. Their object, they said, was to get to the mountains, build a cabin, and subsist on the game they might kill, somewhat after the fashion of Robinson Crusoe.—Frederick Examiner.

THE NEW MIRROR TELLS A STORY.

The New Mirror tells a story of a poor watchmaker, who, settled in a popular village, but being entirely unknown, he ingeniously hit on a project to procure employment. He contrived when the church door was open, to stand up his son to the bellery dial and alter the clock (this of course put all the watches in the neighborhood wrong, and their owners, being obliged to send them to the artisan for repair, his fortune was made.

This ruse of the watchmaker is something like the one recently practised by Gov. Porter. The Governor had some state stock, owned by himself and friends, which being at a low ebb in the market, he ingeniously contrived to have his son alter the regulator, by saying that father would sign the bill for the sale of the public works. This of course sent all after his stocks, which the rumor raised in value, but which we have not yet heard any thing about the bill being signed! The Governor and the watch maker were both very cunning!—Forum.

THE READING PAPERS.

The Reading papers state that a train of 100 coal cars, loaded with three hundred and forty tons of coal, passed over the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, on Friday last. This immense train was drawn by a single locomotive, and moved at the rate of 12 miles an hour, including stoppages. The gross weight of the train exclusive of engine and tender, was 533 tons.

ABOUT 4600 TONS OF COAL ARE NOW PASSING DOWN THE ROAD WEEKLY.

MISSION TO CHINA.

Mission to China.—Information has been received by the Hibernia, that Mr. Everett has declined the mission to China.

THE SYSTEM OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The system of solitary confinement has been abolished in Rhode Island, it having been found to operate in an unfavorable manner upon the health of the prisoners.

From the Baltimore American.

The Mission to China.—The appointment of Mr. Cushing as Commissioner to China, by the President of the United States, without the concurrence of the Senate, may give rise to a question affecting its validity. The mission itself is a special one; it is not included in the ordinary range of diplomatic appointments. It was authorized and created by an Act of Congress containing a peculiar proviso—as may be seen by the words of the Act thus:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the President of the United States to enable him to establish the future commercial relations between the United States and the Chinese empire on terms of national equality and reciprocity; the said sum to be accounted for by the President in the manner prescribed by the act of the first of July, 1790, entitled 'an act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.' Provided, that the annual compensation to any one person employed under this act shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, exclusive of out fit. And provided further, That no agent shall be sent by virtue of this act unless he shall have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

It was probably understood by the President that by Mr. Everett's declining the appointment a vacancy was created during the recess of the Senate which he was authorized by the Constitution to fill. The view may be further held forth that inasmuch as all officers appointed by the Executive are required by a constitutional provision to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the special requirement of the Act above quoted can be of no greater effect than the constitutional requirement already in existence. In other words, that no act of Congress can impose restrictions upon Executive appointments to offices authorized by law beyond such as the Constitution imposes. In this view the nomination to the Chinese mission stands on the ground of other nominations—subject to the non-concurrence of the Senate at the next session of that body.

The New York Courier denies the President's right to appoint under the facts and circumstances of the case. It quotes the act by which the mission was authorized, and says:

"This is the entire law of Congress on this subject; from this the President derives all the power he possesses in the premises, and the clear and explicit requirement of the law is an essential part of the law, which he can not evade without laying perjury to his soul."

The general law of the constitution is that no officers shall be appointed by the President except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Now the question that arises is two-fold: first, whether the law of Congress authorizing the China Mission contemplated a special proviso other than that specified by the constitution; and secondly, if it was contemplated, can such special proviso be of any effect. In a matter of this kind there is no room for any considerations but such as pertain to a strict and accurate construction of the supreme law according to the spirit thereof.

The Stolen Treasury Notes.—No little sensation it appears was created at New Orleans by the disclosure of the fact that the package of Treasury notes, recently advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, had been lost or stolen. The Tropic of the 1st instant has the following notice of the matter:

On the 26th of July last, more than nine months ago, a package containing one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in U. S. Treasury Notes, was sent by mail from the Custom House to the Treasury Department at Washington. The package, it appears, never reached its destination, and during the past week an agent from the Treasury Department, charged with the business of investigation, has arrived in the city. He has been busily engaged in probing the affair to the bottom, but as yet the result of his labors has not been made known. Enough has transpired, however, to render it quite certain that the money did not leave the city. It seems that the Treasury notes when received here are marked "cancelled" across the face, in order to prevent their further circulation, in case of accident. If the notes in the missing package were so marked the marks did not accomplish the purpose intended. For the records of the Custom House show, we are informed, that some of the identical notes comprising that package, have again been received here and forwarded to Washington.

Altogether, the business is very mysterious and difficult of solution. There is pretty extensive scheme of rascality that has been consummated, is quite clear, but upon whom suspicion should fall is another affair. It is presumed that the secret rests between the Custom House and the Post office, and that the villainy was perpetrated by some person or persons familiar with the mode of conducting business in both of those establishments. Some light will be shed on the affair, it may be anticipated, in the course of the next few days. A robbery of such magnitude cannot have been committed without leaving some traces that will lead to detection.

Among the novelties of the day is a statement that the oldest son of Daniel O'Connell is about speedily to visit the United States for the purpose of organizing an agitation here for the more speedy repeal of the Union of England and Ireland.

Another is the invention of a machine for travelling through the air, to be moved by steam, of which the wings are said to be now in the course of erection at London. Will they fly?

A Singular Phenomenon.—The Green

On Monday night last, about eight o'clock, there was seen in the South-western sky a luminous ball, to appearance two feet in circumference, constantly emitting small meteors from one or the other side of it. It appeared in brightness on and off the great luminary of day. On its first appearance it was stationary one or two minutes; then, as quick as thought, it rose apparently thirty feet, and paused; then fell to the point from whence it started, and continued to perform this motion for about fifteen minutes, then it moved horizontally about the same distance, and for nearly the same space of time. At length it assumed its first position; then rose again perpendicularly about twelve feet, and remained somewhat stationary, continuing to grow less for an hour and a quarter, when it entirely disappeared.

The Comet.—A letter from Constantinople, dated 30th March, says: "The comet continues to occupy the attention of the public. The Turkish are for the most part convinced that its appearance is one of the signs, forerunners of the last day, and that it otherwise predicts fearful misfortunes. The phenomenon which is gradually becoming more faint has carried off all the color from these parts. The weather has been colder since its appearance than at any period of the winter. The thermometer has fallen at night as low as 25 deg. Fahrenheit, and the mountains upon the Asiatic coast, bordering the Propontis, have been covered with snow."

Another fire caused by Sparks of the Locomotive on L. I. Railroad.—A destructive fire broke out on Monday morning last in the town of Islet, on Nichols Patent, which destroyed wood to the value of \$40,000 to \$50,000, burning over a space full a section miles square.

There were from 1500 to 2000 cords of wood ready for market, burnt, belonging to the inhabitants, which falls heavily on them at this time. The burning of the above fire was the light seen from the Sound between a few days since, that caused so much astonishment. A. J. Herald.

Potomac Fisheries.—The Alexandria Gazette of Monday says:

At the close of the last week the Fishermen at the different landings on the Potomac began to "cut out" their seines, and the fishery for this season is, therefore, rapidly drawing to a close. We regret to say that, generally, it has not been a successful one. Considering the outfit and the number of new landings opened, the herring fishery this Spring has been a more decided failure than that has occurred for several years.

Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, accompanied by his private Secretary, arrived in Montreal on the 24th ultimo, having come passenger in the mail steamer on the 4th instant. The Governor awaits the opening of the navigation to proceed to the interior on his annual tour of inspection. Few men of any age can compare with him as a traveller. Each year he performs journeys which might well exhaust the stamina and energy of ordinary individuals. Upon a recent occasion he traversed the circuit of the globe: commencing his progress on board an Atlantic steamer, he arrived in Montreal, and from thence he crossed the continents of North America and Asia. —N. Y. Sun.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Richmond, (Va.) held in that city on the 3d instant, a committee was appointed who made the following report:

That, from various sources of information, this committee is of opinion that there is good reason to believe that John Minor Botts has received a majority of the votes of the qualified electors of this Congressional District. It therefore recommends to the consideration of the meeting the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it be recommended to Mr. Botts that if, upon a full and fair scrutiny of the polls, to be made by him, with such competent aid as he may call to his assistance, he shall be satisfied that he has received a majority of the legal votes of the district, that he contest the seat of John Winston Jones, if he should receive the return of the Sheriff.

Resolved, That this meeting, considering the cause in which it is engaged as its own, and not the cause of John Minor Botts, will support him by all honorable means in his efforts to sustain it.

Mr. Wise, after all, has had a close rub in his District. Previous to the election, his friends claimed a heavy majority, and Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer, put it at from 500 to 1000—the latter being the favorite number. His actual majority is barely 200.

Northeastern Boundary.—Among the passengers in the steamer *Hibernia*, at Boston, from Liverpool, are certain Broughton and Robinson, and Lt. Rippon of the British Army, who in connection with a Detachment of American Engineers, are to lay down and mark the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick according to the recent Treaty.

Orders have been given to Commodore Parker, commanding the United States Fleet, to sail with the vessels under his command, viz: the *Frigate* *Brandywine* and *clasp* of war *St. Louis*, now at Norfolk, positively by the 10th inst., or sooner, if ready.

Another Locofoco Defaulter on the

State Works.—The Clinton County Whig, published at Lock Haven, states that Mr. Wilbur, ex-editor of the Clinton County Democrat, and collector of Tolls at Duncansburg, is a defaulter to the State, for the last year alone, three thousand seven hundred dollars. Here is another evidence of the manner in which the office holders along the canal have squandered away the people's money. Now what has been done with this four thousand dollars of the people's money, they of course, are not to know. There are some things, however, which have been made so plain and evident that the whole mind may read. We do know, that in order to secure the support & influence of the press throughout the Commonwealth, and prevent the exposure of their official doings, Porter and his Canal Board filled nearly every Collector's office in the State with editors of violent locofoco newspapers, without regard to their honesty or capability. All they wanted was to have their own proceedings screened from the public eye, and the State might be robbed and plundered with impunity.

The motto of the powers that be, has always been, and now is, that "The Collector's officers must keep up the Locofoco Press!" and that this motto has been profusely faithfully lived up to, the present instance affords the most convincing proof. That the Clinton County Democrat, was kept up solely at the expense of the people, is pretty evident from the fact, that just so long as Mr. Wilbur continued to be Collector of Tolls, just so long did the Democrat continue in existence. And no sooner was the office taken from him and the opportunity of flogging the public money no longer afforded, than the paper stops. —*Philadelphian*.

The Tariff.—The new Tariff works admirably, both for the People and the Government. So well indeed, that the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Government is prepared to redeem in money all the Treasury notes of the United States, issued on or before the 1st of July, 1842, or which may become due on the 30th of June next. This one act of the late Whig Congress will do more to revive the credit of the Government—the business of the country, and the confidence of the People, than all the acts of the locofoco party for twelve years. Let the Tariff remain undisturbed, and let it be followed by the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency in 1844, the establishment of some National Institution for the regulation of the currency, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands amongst the States, and the country will again blossom as the rose.

The Western Editors of newspapers appear to be exceedingly tenacious of strict accuracy, and to be very particular in correcting mistakes, however trivial into which they must, of course, sometimes fall. One of these papers called the *Unionist*, at New York, has put itself right with its readers, touching an error in a previous number.

We understand Dr. Fort objects to our saying he is "one of the biggest jackasses that was in the Legislature." The remark, somehow or other, found its way into our column, and we observed by it, that we observed it, we should have altered it in such a manner as to have made it read: "The very biggest."

Mississippi is a great State for discoveries in the morality of debt paying. A writer in the *Free Trader* of the 18th inst., argues that security debts are not binding, and that to make a man pay a note merely because he endorsed it, is most outrageous. The man is a genius, and will be distinguished some day; he may wake up some fine morning and find himself not only famous, but infamous to boot. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

A St. Malo journal gives the following account of a singular marriage lately celebrated at Combourg, near that port. A widower, aged 47, having ten children by his late wife, who was also his cousin, contracted a new alliance with a widow who had 14 children, 13 of whom are still living. Three of the new wife's children were already allied to the family of their husband, and these on attending the nuptials found themselves in the presence of mothers, fathers-in-law, mothers-in-law, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and children, to the amount of 40 persons. And yet the whole of the family were not assembled, for some of the relations refused to be witnesses of a marriage by which the brother became the father-in-law of his own brother, the mother became the sister-in-law of her own daughter, and the male and female consins became brothers and sisters-in-law.

A few days since at Cincinnati, Judge Wood, while sentencing a man to death named Andrew Walton, convicted of murdering one John Carrel, remarked that of six capital cases which had come under his judicial notice, at least five had originated in drunkenness. This was mentioned in reply to the excuse offered by the prisoner, that the murder had been committed when he was so drunk as not to know what he was about.

The Union Whig, speaking of American cutlery, says it is informed that the English house of Ibbotson & Brothers are of opinion that it will be more profitable for them to manufacture their fine cutlery for the American market in the United States than at home, by reason of the impost duty which the tariff law imposes upon the foreign article, and that they are now making their arrangements to establish, within the present year, in the State of New York, a manufactory for that purpose.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee of the 28th ult. has the following information concerning the affairs of Texas, and her relations to Mexico: to the United States, France and Great Britain:

By the late arrival from Texas we have been furnished, through our private correspondents, with information of an interesting character. It is now certain that the Government of the United States, of England, and of France, have joined in remonstrating against the predatory war carried on by Mexico against Texas. The instructions of the United States Secretary of State to Gen. Thompson, our Minister at Mexico, are quite explicit in declaring the war, as conducted by Mexico, to be contrary to the laws of nations. Mr. Webster asserts the undoubted right of Mexico to subjugate Texas if she can by the common and lawful means of war; but that other nations are interested, more particularly the United States, in the manner in which she was to be conducted.

We have no doubt that Mr. Webster has also addressed a letter to the United States Charge in Texas, offering to mediate between the two Powers, and to discourage retaliatory irruptions into Mexico. We understand that the instructions of the French Cabinet to their Ministers in Mexico are more peremptory and decided than those of the United States or Great Britain, and from the position assumed by those powers, the impression is gaining ground in Texas, that the contest is drawing to a close.

We learn from our private correspondence, that the commissioners of Texas, who arrived in New Orleans a few days before the sailing of the Texian fleet, had instructions from President Houston to demand the vessels of war from Commodore Moore, and to apply to the United States authorities for aid in taking possession in case the Commodore refused to surrender them. They had likewise a proclamation from President Houston, denouncing the expedition as piratical and unauthorized by Government, in the event the vessels could not be taken. Commodore Moore, we are informed, intimated to the commissioners that he would proceed to Galveston and have a talk with the President upon the matter, which induced them to keep quiet until he got ready to go to sea.

One of the commissioners went on board the *Austin* with the Commodore, thinking to have a pleasant trip to Galveston in a Government vessel; but we learn through a gentleman, who also sailed in the *Austin* for Texas on a matter of business, that the Commodore informed him at the Balize that if he was anxious to get to Texas soon he had better get on shore, as he did not expect to get there himself in a hurry. The gentleman took the hint, and left the ship.

We learn also that the last packet carried out an official notification to Judge Eye (our Charge in Texas) of his recall, and the appointment of Wm. S. Murphy to his place.

Robbery and Murder of a Santa Fe Trader.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 29th ult. has the following: Mr. Pin, the Clerk of the steamer *Weston*, which reached this place from Missouri river last night, reports that Mr. Charvis was robbed and murdered a few days since near the Arkansas river, on the Santa Fe route. It seems that Mr. Charvis (with five attendants) was in advance of the main body of the Santa Fe traders, hurrying on to Independence, for aid to the traders, who had received intelligence by express that they were to be attacked. Eighteen men under the lead of Mr. McDaniel, of Independence, waylaid Charvis, took from him \$32,000 in specie, and two bundles of skins, after which McDaniel and Wm. Mason, of Clay County, shot him. McDaniel's company were supposed to be on their way to join Col. Warfield of Texas, who was stationed on the south side of the Arkansas, with a band of 45 to 50 men.

Charvis's attendants were driven back towards Santa Fe. The names of the persons in Mr. Daniel's gang, so far as ascertained by us, are two men named Searey, of Clay County; Mr. Mason, of same; Dr. de Prefontaine of Westport, and a Mr. Harris. The two Seareys got on board the steamboat *Weston*, at Westport, and got off at the mouth of the Platte river. Mr. Daniel and Mason got on at the mouth of Caw river, and McDaniel left the boat six miles above Independence.

Mason got off at Independence. He being discovered on the boat that all the above named persons had large quantities of specie, suspicion was excited. Mason was arrested at Independence. Upon his arrest he confessed the crime and implicated several others, and among them Dr. de Prefontaine and Mr. Harris. Twenty men well armed went forth in pursuit of McDaniel, the two Seareys and the rest of the gang, and it is probable ere this they are all secured.

This Dr. de Prefontaine, we learn, was once a citizen of St. Louis, and emigrated an illicit paper there for a short time.

The St. Louis Reporter, of the 1st instant, says: We learn from the clerk of the Ione that Brown, one of the murderers of Charvis, was arrested at Camden on Saturday. He got on board of the Ione, but the boat, after having started, returned to the landing in place him in custody of those on the shore who were waiting to receive him. He had just sold his horse, and had with him about \$500 in silver. The two McDaniels were arrested at Liberty on the day previous. One of them endeavored to use his arms.

to effect his escape; but both of them were secured. They had with them about \$5000.

Assault on the Mayor of the City.—An Italian calling himself Adolphus Benigni Polentini, (the last rather apocryphal), of late frequently, of late, called on the Mayor of this city, generally urging a request that the Mayor would supply him with a room in which to open a school for the languages. The man, however, deranged, and was put off with kindly words and pecuniary assistance. Yesterday, between one and two o'clock, P. M., he called at the Mayor's office, and after waiting impatiently, was informed that the Mayor was in his private room. Thither the man repeated and renewed his suit. After some conversation, he grew troublesome, and used language so improper, that the Mayor told him that only one of them could stay in the room. This did not appease the fellow, and the Mayor rose, and opened the door to go out. Whilst his back was turned, the villain drew a pistol, and discharged it at the Mayor, hitting him in the back. The ball passed through the coat, vest, two thickness of elastic suspender, and the underclothes, and caused a considerable swelling, but did not enter the flesh. The man was immediately arrested, and committed to prison.

A great deal of anxiety prevailed as to the fate of Mr. Scott, as the story soon got abroad, with much exaggeration. We are happy to add that Mr. S. suffers very little from the wound.

The fellow was, of course, insane. None other could have found occasion to discharge a pistol at John M. Scott. —*U. S. Gazette, May 9.*

The Madisonian of Tuesday evening has the following: The President of the United States left the city this morning in the steamboat *Oseola*, for his term in Charles City county, Va., where he contemplates a stay of three weeks.

Another Pardon.—Eight rowdies, convicted in the Court of Perry county, of creating a riot at a Temperance meeting, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$10 each, have been pardoned by His Excellency David R. Porter.

Catholic Emigration Society.—The London Roman Catholic Emigration Society are about completing their arrangements for extensive emigration to this country. A clergyman is to attend each of the emigrating parties, who are to be seated in a body in some section of the country—we presume the West. The project is said to pursue with the approval of the leading Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. Mr. Charles Mathew, brother of the temperance reformer, is to act as agent for selecting localities.

The Land of the Free.—Every person of color are prohibited from entering Missouri after the 1st inst. by a law of the late Legislature. Captains of vessels are made liable to a fine for introducing them, as in Louisiana, and the colored persons so visiting the State to imprisonment.

Yankee Enterprize.—A recent letter from an American in Paris communicates this instance of Yankee enterprize, which is both amusing and striking:

PARIS, April —

I have been amused lately with an instance of Yankee enterprize worthy of notice. There was a little steamer called the *Bangor*, advertised last summer to still from Boston for the Azores, Gibraltar, Malta and Constantinople. She was a little thing, built strong, with a powerful engine, to run between Boston and Bangor.

This bold push for Europe amazed people very much, particularly as they advertised for passengers. She sailed, and the first that was heard of her she had put into Halifax, which possibly may be accounted for by the fact that coal is cheaper there than in Boston.

Next we hear of her she is in Gibraltar towing vessels detained in the Gut. Then at Constantinople, towing vessels through the Dardanelles; and lastly carrying passengers and pilgrims from Constantinople to Trebizonde, on the Asiatic side of the Black Sea. And I read in a French paper the other day, that on one trip she had 500 passengers—pilgrims, Turks, Jews, and Infidels!

This is a fair specimen of Yankee enterprize.

Cincinnati.—The Assessors of Cincinnati have recently taken a census of that city, and find its population to amount to nearly seventy-two thousand. —In 1840 it was fifty-two thousand. —During the last year fifteen hundred buildings of various kinds have been erected. At this time there are fifty-two steamboats building.

Unprecedented.—The Boston Transcript says that Capt. Jenkins, of the steamship *Hibernia*, left that port April 2d, for Liverpool, and returned May 4th, being absent from Boston but 21 days, four of which he was in Liverpool.

Race.—The borough of Carlisle is putting into circulation about 15 or 20 thousand dollars, in silver pieces, of the denomination of one's and two's—payable two years after date, without interest. This trash, the Chambersburg Whig justly remarks, ought to be repudiated by the people. If a firm stand were taken against it by our merchants and business men generally, it would soon be driven home, where it properly belongs.

HONORS TO LORD ASHBURTON.

In the English House of Lords, a few days after the unanimous vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for his ability and conduct in the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, Lord Ashburton took occasion to return thanks for this distinguished and gratifying compliment. He spoke with great feeling and considerable emotion, the speech was so pertinent to the matter that the Duke of Wellington, to make the compliment more marked and enduring, moved that the speech be entered on the journals of the house—a motion which was carried unanimously. —We doubt whether a higher honor has ever been awarded by a vote of that body to one of its members; and we rejoice in it, not less for the sake of that worthy Peer, than for the further indication which it furnishes of the good feeling which now prevails in England towards the United States.

We look upon the whole proceeding, indeed, as manifesting high respect for the United States, and a strong desire to preserve peace between the two countries. No one speaker, joining in this "almost unprecedented honor" to the British negotiator, contended or suggested that in the negotiation any superiority had been shown on the part of England, or any yielding or dishonorable or disadvantageous concession made by the Government of the United States. Far otherwise. The Treaty was contended because it was a treaty—a reasonable Treaty; a Treaty, honorable in its principles and convenient and useful in its provisions to both countries. We see no claim of unexpected success, no air of triumph, no gasconade, no self laudation. We see only proofs of sincere satisfaction that peace has been preserved between two nations capable of doing to each other so much good or so much harm, as a spirit of peace or a spirit of hostility may prevail between them. Thanks, hearty thanks, to the negotiators on both sides, for consummating so happy a work! We confess, the more we meditate on the treaty of Washington—the more we run it out into its consequences, near and remote—the more we contemplate the magnitude of the questions which we believe it has settled, and settled right—the more we dwell on the great interests which it has preserved, the more we are inclined to regard it as the most important transaction in which this Government has been concerned for years, and not important only to this country, but highly important also both in its principle and by its example, to the whole civilized and Christian world. —*Nat. Intel.*

The Treaty of Washington has been most solemnly ratified by America and England. In both countries, party spirit has signally failed in shaking it. In the legislative assemblies of both, it has met with an unparalleled approbation, by the people of both it is looked upon as a mark of national integrity and honor, and the growth of civilization. —And in both it seems firmly based upon a foundation not to be shaken by the turmoils and conflicts of ages. It is a bright and lasting monument of the fame of its illustrious framers.

The Bankrupt Law.—Judge McKim, ley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has decided in a Louisiana case, that the act of Congress to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved the 19th day of August, 1841, is a valid and binding law, according to the constitution of the United States of America.

We learn from the St. Louis New Era, that Judge Catron of the Circuit Court, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, has also decided the law to be constitutional. Both these decisions are final and without appeal.

Showers of Sulphur.—The Petersburg, Va. Intelligencer explains very rationally the origin of the stories about showers of sulphur, which have lately been reported in the newspapers. The same appearance occurs every spring, when the forest trees are in bloom.

The farina from the blossoms floats in the atmosphere, and when the rain falls it is precipitated to the earth, and has the color and appearance of sulphur.

Seneca Lake, in New York, is about one hundred and eighty miles from the western border of the State. The region between it and the border is about equal to the whole State of Massachusetts. The man who sowed the first wheat in that territory is still living. Fifty years ago its population was one thousand; it is now six hundred and fifty thousand.

Sunday Schools.—The New York Sunday School children, to the number of 12,000, walked in procession on Tuesday, and made a splendid display. The 25th Anniversary of the New York American S. S. Union was celebrated the same day. The Annual Report states that since the organization of the Union no less than 8000 converts have been made, who trace their first religious impressions to the influence exerted by the Sabbath School. Of this large number a good proportion have been the teachers—many of whom are now preachers of the Gospel themselves in our own or foreign countries.

It is estimated that at least two millions of people are directly influenced by the movements of this Society, in giving religious instruction to their children, and that in no other way can religious instruction be brought home to so many people. Within a week there have been five arrivals at New York from Canton, with cargoes valued each at \$150,000.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 15, 1843.

Borough Election.

The following is the result of the election on Tuesday last, for Borough Officers for the coming year:

Whites.	Burgess.	Locos.
George Arnold 137	John Bringham 85	
Robert Smith 141	Andrew Polly 86	
Q. Armstrong 135	David Ziegler 87	
G. W. McClellan 139	George Walter 81	
H. Denwiddle 219	Henry Rupp 80	
A. B. Kutz 133		

Street & Road Commissioners.
Adam Swope 135 David Sweney 97
John Slentz 122 Jacob Culp 84

School Directors.
D. M. Snyder 139 Geo. Christman 73
J. M. Stevenson 130 Dr. D. Gilbert 73

Mr. Sweney had been settled on the whig ticket, but some dissatisfaction having arisen, the name of Mr. Slentz was substituted in his room. Mr. Rupp is a whig, but was placed on the loco ticket.

At a meeting of the Council, May 10, Robert Smith, Esq., was elected President, and Robert G. Harper, Clerk and Treasurer.

The Rev. Mr. Schneck and the Rev. Dr. Hoffstet, sailed from New York on Tuesday last, for Europe, in the ship Albany. Their object is to present a call to Dr. Krummacher of Prussia, to take charge of the Institution at Merceburg. Dr. K. is considered as one of the ablest writers and pulpit orators of Germany.

Secretary of State.

Hon. Daniel Webster, on Monday last, tendered his resignation as Secretary of State, which was accepted, and the Hon. Hugh Legare, at present Attorney General, has been appointed Acting Secretary of State, for the present.

China Mission.

Mr. Everett has declined the appointment of Minister to China, and the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Mass., has been appointed. He will no doubt soon sail for that country. Fletcher Webster, (son of Hon. Daniel Webster), goes out as Secretary of Legation.

John Tyler, Jr., the President's son, is to accompany Mr. Cushing to China, as his private and confidential Secretary. Mr. C. has already drawn his salary and outfit, \$12,000.

William S. Derrick has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of State, in the room of Fletcher Webster, resigned.

The rumor of Mr. Crawford's removal from the Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Tyson's appointment, appears not to be correct. It is thought, however, that Mr. C. will be removed.

E. W. Hutter, Esq., has resigned his situation as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. The "Keystone" is much gratified at this "cutting loose" of Mr. Hutter from Gov. Porter's administration.

Union. The Harrisburg Keystone, Reporter and Gazette, are to be united about the 1st of June, into one establishment. A new German State paper has also been commenced, published by the German State Printers.

Steamboat Accident.

On the first inst. two steamboats, the Putaski and the Forrest, ran foul of each other, about 20 miles from Pittsburg, up the Allegheny. The boilers of the Putaski were thrown down, the steam pipes separated, and the hot steam rushed among the passengers and scalded many of them severely. She had 150 passengers on board. She sunk immediately to her boiler deck. It is thought that probably five or six were thrown overboard and lost. The names of those scalded are Coons, Hawkins, McCullough, Gibson, Hughes, and Wing. They were brought down by the Forrest and placed under the care of our old friend Valentine Fehl, landlord of the Traveller's Home, Pittsburg.

Counterfeits. One dollar Relief notes of the Harrisburg Bank have been altered to 5's, and are in circulation. They are well executed, but can be detected by holding them up to the light—the figure 5 being pasted over the figure 1.

There is also a new counterfeit of the Bank of Northumberland, it's altered to 5's. The vignette of the 1's and the altered figure is a female holding a goblet to an eagle, that of the true 5's, two females, one holding a bucket with one hand, with the other a bonnet; and the other in a sitting posture.

The statue of Washington, which has been in the Rotunda of the Capitol in Washington City, is about being removed to the eastern garden.

Francis H. Thompson, Clerk of the District Court of Pennsylvania, publishes a list of twenty-four persons who have passed the Bankrupt Law, who have passed to a decree of discharge, but have neglected to pay the costs incurred in the proceedings. The Clerk informs them that he intends applying to the Court to process to compel the payment of the same. At the close of the advertisement, the words, "To be continued" forcibly strike the eye.

Mitchell, the principal of the gang of counterfeiters lately arrested in Philadelphia, has already been convicted three times and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but was pardoned on each occasion, and let loose to prey upon the community.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer inquires—"Can't Gov. Porter furnish the fellow on this occasion with a 'Previous Pardon'?"—It would certainly be a trouble and expense of convicting him.

A Clay Club has been organized in Union county; and Ner Middleworth, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a zealous Anti-mason, has been elected President. The good cause is prospering.

A rail-road is near being completed to the east, between Hartford and Springfield, which will bring the cities of New York and Boston within twelve hours regular travel of each other.

Virginia. The House of Delegates elected this year, will most likely stand Locos 86, whigs 58—majority 18. Last year it was 32.

The Beauties of Tylerism.—Some of the Washington letter-writers affirm, that a system has been in operation for months, by which persons have obtained office for others, with an understanding that they were to receive for their services, a considerable sum of money, or a certain per centage on the salaries.

Spurious \$3 notes, purporting to be on the Union Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation, signed A. D. Day, Cashier, and W. Bishop, President. The Bank has no such issue.

LAST S. HOLLINGWORTH, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council of Philadelphia, died suddenly on Wednesday evening last, while bathing at a bath house in that city. This sudden death was supposed to be occasioned by apoplexy. He was highly respected.

England, France, and the United States.—The New York Herald says: "About the month of August, it is expected that the British Cabinet will send over Lord Brougham, and Sir John Macgregor of the Colonial Department, as commissioners for arranging the terms of a new commercial treaty. On their arrival Captain Tyler intends to appoint Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun, Commissioners on the part of the United States for a like purpose. The commission will be opened in Washington in December, there to discuss, arrange and seal the terms of a grand commercial treaty, that will be a leading movement in the general establishment of free trade throughout the world.

The French Ministry has also indicated the same purpose, and will follow in the footsteps of England.

Important.—Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.—The New York Express of Wednesday contains the following interesting and important piece of intelligence:

The Courrier des Etats Unis, the French paper in this city, upon the authority of a letter from Paris, says that the Commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of slavery in the French Colonies, are going to propose its abolition. They have two plans in view.—The first fixes the cessation of slavery in 1852; the indemnity to the colonies is 150,000,000 francs. The second plan proposes freedom to children born since 1838, & complete abolition in 20 years. M. de Broglie, Passet, de Tracy, Rouquier, and other philosophic Liberals, are on this commission.

It is an important movement, and will arrest attention in this country.

Bank of Northumberland.—The demand notes of the Northumberland Bank are received on deposit, or paid in specie at the counter of the Bank of the North, in Philadelphia.

The Bank, we understand, pays specie on all her obligations, except relief issues.

The Pittsburg folks are in earnest about the rail road to Cumberland. The Council of Allegheny city have unanimously voted a subscription of \$100,000 towards it. The subscription committee to be made by the corporation of Pittsburg, is \$300,000.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot generally well informed, writes from Washington as follows: "Mr. Cushing, it is said, has selected Mr. John Tyler, Jr., as his Private Secretary. Mr. Webster shortly returns to Massachusetts. He held on as long as he could without changing his politics as a Whig. The Locofoco tendencies of the Administration became too strong for him, and he therefore reluctantly, and after great personal effort, cut loose from the office. I do not doubt that he now breathes freer. What will be his future course is perhaps as uncertain to him as it is to us, entirely unknown to the public.

The two men recently arrested under suspicion of having committed the frightful murder in New Jersey, have been released. The Englishman in question, found out to be a cadaver from New York, and altogether innocuous. The fair therefore is still involved in mystery.

Green Peas from Charleston, have been served up at Barnum's House, Baltimore.

Late from Europe.

Birth of another Royal Princess.—Death of the Duke of Sussex.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Friday, in 12 1/2 days from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 29th April.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria has graced the British Nation with another Princess. The Duke of Sussex, uncle of the Queen, and fifth son of George III., died on the 21st, aged 70 years. He was a great patron of learning and science during his life.

Official Robbery.

On Thursday last, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, named Dowden, was arrested, on the charge of embezzling and passing cancelled Treasury notes. He had been employed in assisting to cancel them by cutting holes in them, and abstracted \$500. He has been held to bail.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 3d instant says that a requisition for a detachment of troops has been made on the Governor of Louisiana under the following circumstances:

Several hundred men from Hancock county, Mississippi, joined by many from Washington county, in Louisiana, had formed themselves into a band of freebooters for the pillage of property and the destruction of life. It is stated that they are well organized and armed, and are regularly encamped. Many lives have already been taken, and extensive robberies have been committed.

Bible for the Blind.—The American Bible Society have just completed a Bible for the Blind. It is read by feeling or touch instead of sight. The book of light is thus made accessible to the most benighted of the sons of men. It is a noble monument of enlarged philanthropy.

The West India Isles.—The Portland Advertiser expresses the opinion that every island in the West Indies will ultimately be in the hands of the black race—perhaps within the time of some now living.

Another Strike.—A girl employed at one of the Pittsburg factories, last week took a stout stick and gave a sound drubbing to one of the overseers, who had been insolent to her. It was the hardest strike he ever experienced.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is practically in navigable order throughout its whole length. Boats from Hancock and increasing points are now in course of hourly arrival at Georgetown. Several coal barges from Cumberland freighted with that valuable mineral product of the Alleghenies, have also arrived.

A new kind of Onion has recently been introduced into this country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, under ground, similar to potatoes. The stalks of the mildness of the onion of Portugal grows very large, and is easily cultivated.

On Saturday last, we were about 6 miles up the river, and saw a continuous chain of rafts lying along the east bank of the river, the whole distance up from this borough, in some places two and three abreast. The same, we were informed, continued to Greensburg, four miles further, and also below, between here and Middletown, a distance of nine miles. Eighteen miles of rafts! The celebrated raft of the Rhine in Europe, could hardly exceed this.—Harrisburg Tel.

The Stockbridge Indians.—The remnant of this tribe of Indians, originally from Massachusetts, removed some years since from New York to the West. We notice that the Legislature of Wisconsin have passed a bill which has become a law, admitting these Indians to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the whites. They are said to be farther advanced in civilization than any other Indians in that territory; and through the indefatigable exertions of the Missionaries, have been raised higher in the scale of intelligence, morality, sobriety, and industry, than the generality of North American Indians, and are well qualified to make good citizens of our republic.

The Presbyterian Church at Norris-town, was robbed a few nights since of a fine piano, and a carpet from the pulpit stairs.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that orders have been received at the Navy yard at that place, to complete and launch the fugate Italian, as soon as possible.

Letters from Vera Cruz state that seven-ton of the Texan prisoners captured at Mier had been shot.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. John Norbeck, to Miss Mary Ann House—both of Mountjoy township. On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. McGee, Mr. Adam Woods, to Miss Sarah Little—both of this place.

Baltimore Price Current.

Wheat	4 06 to 4 12
Rye	50 to 55
Barley	55 to 60
Oats	25 to 30
Chickens	3 62 to 3 75
Butter	6 00 to 7 25
Eggs	6 to 7

TEMPERANCE.

The Fathomed Pail Abstinence Society will meet in the brick church on Saturday the 3d of June, at 1 o'clock. The members and friends of Temperance generally are invited to attend.

GERTYSBURG.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of Miss CAMPBELL as Principal, give notice that the Summer Session will commence on Monday the 29th inst. They can, with great confidence, recommend Miss CAMPBELL to those who are desirous of placing their daughters or wards under an intelligent and amiable instructor. The Trustees have been induced, by the pressure of the times, to fix the rates of tuition at a lower price than formerly. They can be known by application to Miss CAMPBELL, or to

ROBERT G. HARPER, Secretary of the Board. Gettysburg, May 15.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUBLIC SALE.

MR. THORP being about to remove from Gettysburg will offer at Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst. a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Stoves, Beds and Bedding, a Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, a long Fine Table and Benches, and a number of miscellaneous articles, together with the materials of the WOOD SHED in the Rear of the building.

Sale on the premises, to commence at 2 p. m. The usual credit will be given. May 15.

NEW & CHEAP.

SUMMER GOODS.

SUMMER Clothing, Cambrones, Drills, Gings, Cottonade, Plaid, Linens, Check Cambric, Satin, Silk & Muscels, Vestings, Silks, Chorus de Laines, Alpaca Cloth, Prints, Gingham, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Just received from the city of Philadelphia, and for sale cheap for Cash—at the store of D. MIDDLECOFF, Chambersburg Street. May 15.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Boot and Shoe-making Establishment, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. C. N. Herioux, city, next door to Craig's Hotel, in South Second Street, where he is prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of

Boots and Shoes.

Repairing done as usual. Having had considerable practical experience in the business, the subscriber has no doubt that his work will recommend itself to the public patronage. He therefore solicits a liberal share of the same.

ISAC KREBS, if N. B. A deduction of twenty per cent (on all new work) will be made for CASH. I. K.

GENERAL PRICES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and the vicinity, that he has just arrived from the city, and has opened at his store, at Clellan's Corner, opposite Stevenson's Cash Store, a great assortment of CONFECTIONARY, Fruits, Cakes and Toys, all of which he is disposed to sell very low FOR CASH.

Among his assortment he will enumerate the following:

FRUITS.—Oranges, Almonds, Lemons, Filberts, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Palm Nuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoa Nuts.

CANDIES.—Lemon, Bourbon, Rock, Mint, Liquorice, Kisses, &c.

CAKES.—Pound, Ginger, Sponge, Sugar, Fruit, Tea, &c.

REFRESHMENTS.—Ice Cream, Beer, Metheglin, Lemonade. He would also inform the Ladies that he can supply them with delicious Soap, Perfumery, Oils and every thing calculated to dress off a complete Toilet. Toys of every description.

Being desirous of accommodating all who may give him a call he respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

J. G. WEAVER, May 15.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

WM. McCLELLAN, Pres't. May 8.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber is about to commence the business of BUTCHERING which will be carried on for him by J. H. SEITZ, as his agent. He will keep a Meat Wagon, which will convey meat regularly to town and other places. The subscriber will be thankful for a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES McCULLOUGH, May 1.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

Two and a half per cent. payable on or after the 8th inst. J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier. [May 8]

Borough Accounts.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 4th day of May, 1842 until the 8th day of May, 1843—inclusive.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
To balance on hand at last settlement	4	10
Balance of Disbursements for 1842	16	12
Do. for 1840	141	95
Do. for 1841	104	25
Borough Tax assessed for 1842	138	19
Rent on Stalls in Market house	25	00
	\$729	67
Balance Due Treasurer	50	26
	\$779	93

By Orders paid out as follows, viz:

	DOLLS.	CTS.
Officers of Election	9	62 1/2
Wm. W. Paxton, Esq. adm'nistr.	1	00
Joseph Little, Sweet and Road Commissioner	64	00
Adam Swope, do.	55	00
Joseph Mathias, attending to Town Clock	10	00
Michael Rupp, attending to Engraving	10	00
J. Leffever, printing in 1838	3	00
R. G. Harper, for printing	7	15
David Proxeth, for hauling, &c. (1841)	67	97 1/2
Geo. C. Strickhouse, do.	17	75
M. C. Clarkson, for gravel, stone and hauling	78	92 1/2
David Ziegler, for hauling, &c.	9	00
John Adams, do.	7	50
Henry Weilly, do.	3	00
J. Gervin, for work done on road	20	00
Philip Winter, for work	7	87 1/2
Michael Zee, do.	11	80
John Ashur, do.	5	87 1/2
Henry Little, do.	5	74
John Englebert, do.	3	74
J. Warner, do.	2	62 1/2
John Mark, for hauling	6	00
Wm. Culp, do.	3	13
Jacob Heck, work in 1841	35	08
James A. Thompson, for hauling	13	20
Burgess and C. Smith	39	00
Clark and Treasurers	39	00
Balance of Tax in hands of John Slentz, 1839	18	12
A. B. Kutz, collector 1840, less in part	17	85
Balance of Tax in hands of A. B. Kutz, 1840	65	80
Daniel Culp, collector, 1841, re-leases	8	08
John Jenkins, collector 1842, do.	8	26
Balance of Tax in hands of John Jenkins	137	03 1/2
	\$779	93

(Since paid in part.)

May 8th, 1843. The Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, do certify that they have examined the above account, and find it correct, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer, of Fifty Dollars and Twenty-six Cents.

D. MIDDLECOFF, Pres't of Council. May 16.

THE Law Partnership

OF COOPER & STEVENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts and notes due us are in the hands of A. R. STEVENSON, to whom payment is requested to be made. All business in the Common Pleas which has been commenced, will be prosecuted by us jointly.

JAMES COOPER, A. R. STEVENSON. May 1.

ADAM B. STEVENSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Centre Square, north of the Court-house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corner. May 6.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be, at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER, WM. M'CHERRY. May 8.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of J. H. TROSTLE, sen. late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER TROSTLE, J. Ex'rs. JOHN TROSTLE, Jr. April 3.

NOTICE.

The first named Executor resides in Strasburg township, Adams county; the last named, in Paradise township, York county.

ONE PER CENT.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst. J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r. May 1, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg & Peerburg Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

One per cent. on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst. J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r. May 1, 1843.

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One per cent. on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst. J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r. May 1, 1843.

NOTICES.

To Retailers of Merchandise.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of the County of Adams, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly published the following list of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, within the said County, for the current year, commencing on the first of January, 1843, and terminating on the 31st of December, 1843, and in accordance with the Association Judges and Commissioners of the County.

Those who have not filed their Licenses, are required to do so on or before the first day of June next; after which period the unpaid Licenses will be placed in proper hands for collection, as the law directs.

Borough. Class. Hamilton. Class.

A. B. Stevenson	13	Blythe & McCarty	14
Arnold & Ruffrauff	13	William Johnson	14
S. Palmstead, Ag't	11	Samuel S. Linah	14
H. S. Pomeroy & Co.	13	Jacob Trevelick	14
George Hammill	14	James M. Hillan	14
J. J. Cooper	13	Germany	14
George Weaver	14	Henry Shriver	14
R. W. M'Cherry	14	M'Sherry & Pink	13
George Little	14	M'Wynne & Co.	14
Barth Ziegler	14	James M. Bishop	14



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

in all its various branches in Chambersburg street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Buehler, where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, at prices to suit the times.

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, will always be kept on hand, or made to order.

The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up HOUSE SPOUTING, at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. RUEHLER.

Geltyburg, April 17.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Copper, Pewter, and Lead, in exchange for Ware.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the house of Wm. W. Galt, located in Baltimore street, and formerly occupied for many years as the Post Office, where he hopes his friends will give him an early call.

He would also inform the Public that he is regularly in receipt of the latest and newest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, and he is confident of being able to please all who may call at his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B. All kinds of country produce, taken in exchange for work, and a liberal discount made for the ready cash.

C. ZECHER.

April 10.

Piney-Creek Factory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken that well known Establishment, two miles south of Gettysburg, near the turnpike, called "PINEY-CREEK FACTORY," where they will execute all kinds of

Carding, Fulling & Dyeing.

at prices to suit the times. The Factory is provided with NEW CARDS, and is in first rate order to do work. They therefore assure all those who may work with them, that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with great promptness.

For places where Wool and Cloth will be received, see Handbill.

N. B. It is requested that those who send Wool to the places mentioned in Handbill, be particular to attach their names, with written directions thereon.

Price of Carding &c. to be low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

PETER BITTLE.

JOHN LEGORE.

May 1.

FARMERS,

LOOK HERE!

Koons & Shultz

RESPECTFULLY inform the Farmers of Adams county, that they have established a

MACHINE SHOP,

in the borough of York, in Main street, west of the bridge, a few doors west of Michael Hoke's (late Hariz's) tavern, where they are prepared to execute promptly any orders in their line.

Having purchased the exclusive right for York and Adams counties, of manu-

Warren's Patent Improved

HORSE POWER,

and secured the privilege of vending them in the State of Maryland, they are ready to furnish one or two horse powers, substantially constructed, and in superior style, at the shortest notice. This Power is cheap, simple, portable and durable, occupies but little room, and the horse works in the same manner as in the common four horse machines. It is applicable to propelling Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Turning Lathes or Circular Saws; and is less fatiguing to the horse than any power now in use or heretofore invented. In addition to this it can be furnished at a greatly reduced price, viz:

One Horse Power and Threshing Machine, \$80

Two Horse do. do. \$90

The threshers are spike machines, and in addition to threshing all kinds of small grain, can be used to great advantage for cleaning CLOVER SEED.

The one horse machines will thresh ten bushels of wheat in an hour, and require only three hands to attend them, which with their great cheapness effect an important saving, suited to the times.

PAID machines warranted to work well.

KOONS & SCHULTZ will also make to order four horse powers of any description; and repair old machines, promptly, at the lowest charges. Clover and Wind Mills, and Straw Cutters of the best construction furnished at the shortest notice. Also, Horse-rakes, Clover-cutters, &c. &c. &c.

York, April 17.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Collectors.

THE Collectors of County and State Taxes for the year 1841 are hereby notified, to send off their Duplicates before the 30th day of May next, as after that time suits will be instituted to recover the same.

Collectors of the Tax for 1842 are also notified that money is much needed in the Treasury, and that it is highly important their Duplicates should also be sent off without delay.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT G. HARPER, Clerk.

April 17.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of MOSES MYERS, of Huntington township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said MYERS, to make payment to him without delay, and all persons having claims against said MYERS, are requested to make them known to the Subscriber, at his residence in Reading township.

JOHN BROUGH, Assignee.

March 27.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water-wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water-wheels now in use, for the following reasons:

1st. They will do the same work with one-third less water than any undershot or reaction wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build.

3d. They are much more durable, being cast iron wheels. And 4th. they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and do nothing which they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. Three wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pairs of stones in my Mill, all running by straps. I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The millwright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing in one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pairs of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say, if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular.

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidelbergburg, Postoffice, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIEHL.

March 13.

DR. MOPFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

EVERY where acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public, the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings, and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning, and through the usual symptoms of a cold should partially remove during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or in larger boxes at 50 cents and \$1. The Phoenix Bitters are sold in bottles of \$1 and \$2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER, in this place.

April 10.

Preparatory Department of PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn.



M. L. STOEVEY, A. M. Principal.

JACOB SAND, A. M. Assistant.

W. A. RENSCHAW, Teacher of Writing.

THE Faculty of Pennsylvania College would call the attention of the public to this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for upwards of ten years, during which time they have given it their constant attention, and used all the influence they could exert to put it upon the most respectable footing. Within the last few years, particularly, such additions have been made to the number of instructors, and such improvements introduced into its modes of instruction and discipline, that they can confidently recommend it to the patronage of this community, and of the public generally.

The present Principal, who is an experienced and successful Teacher, devotes himself entirely to the duties of his station, in superintending and instructing his pupils, both during the regular hours of study and recreation, and at all other times. He lives in the building with the students, takes his meals with them in the Refectory, visits them in their rooms, accompanies them to church, and, enjoying their regard and confidence, endeavors to occupy the position of a parent or friend in his government. The young gentlemen by whom he is assisted, are not only well qualified for their duties, but also amiable in their temper and exemplary in their conduct.

The course of instruction embraces a solid and thorough English education, whilst those who desire to prepare for business or for College, have every advantage for the acquisition of the elements of Mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages. For those who propose taking a regular collegiate education, the course of instruction contemplates a period of three years, but the student is taken through in a longer or shorter time, according to his attainments, abilities and application. Those who study English & Mathematics only, enjoy every advantage for acquiring the particular branches which they require.

The following is the list of studies, with the text-books used:

1. Reading, Writing, Orthography and the definition of words.
2. English Grammar, (Parker's & Fox's).
3. Arithmetic, Oral and Written, (Emerson's and H. B. Perry's).
4. Book-keeping, (Marsh's).
5. Geography, (Woodbridge and Willard's) Ancient and Modern.
6. History of U. S. and G. Britain, &c. (Grimsbow's, Pinckney's &c.).
7. Algebra, (Columb's).
8. Composition and Declamation.
9. Watts on the Mind.
10. Latin and Greek Grammar, (Adams and Park's).
11. Latin and Greek Reader, (Jacobs').
12. Favosetta Latin Tutor.
13. Caesar, Nepos, Virgil and Sallust.

Throughout the whole course the students are required to attend to English Grammar, and particular attention is paid to Orthography, and the use of grammatical language in common conversation.

Students sufficiently advanced are permitted to attend recitations with the College classes in any of the branches that they require, such as Chemistry, Geometry, or any branch of Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Rhetoric, &c. for which no additional charge is made; German and French are studied in the same way.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves to become Common-school teachers, enjoy peculiar advantages. According to an Act of the Legislature 15 young men receive instruction gratuitously for this purpose.

The Students in this department also have access to the College Library, and those of suitable age can enjoy all the benefits of the Literary Societies.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS. There are two public and two private examinations in the year. Reports of behavior and scholarship, are sent to parents and guardians, twice a session, after each examination. As it is not our desire to flatter or deceive the public into our support, the fidelity of these reports may be depended upon, so that parents and guardians will know the true character and standing of their children.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES. Prayers are attended every morning and evening by all the students, who are also required to attend public worship every Sabbath in the College Church, and are not allowed to go to any other place where they would be beyond the care of their instructors, unless parents or guardians request it and designate the church in which they desire them to worship. The students are also required to attend a Bible class on Sabbath afternoon, under the care of the Principal.

EXPENSES. Tuition, &c. is \$12 25 for the Summer session, boarding in the College edifice, at \$1 75 per week, for Summer Session of 16 weeks amounts to \$28 00; Room-rent \$2 00; Washing \$4 00; Total \$46 25.

Winter Session. Tuition, &c. \$15 25; Boarding (24 weeks) \$42 00; Room-rent \$3 00; Washing and fuel \$10 00. Total of expenses \$70 25.

Students furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, &c. though rooms are furnished by the Steward at a moderate rent, so that the whole annual expense may be set down at \$125 00.

Young men, however, can board themselves, or obtain it out of the College edifice at from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week.

Fees can be placed in the hands of the Principal or any of the Faculty of College, and it is earnestly recommended that students be not too liberally supplied with pocket-money.

VACATIONS. There are two Vacations in the year, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September, each of five weeks continuance. The year is thus divided into two sessions, the Summer Session continuing 16 weeks, and the Winter Session 24 weeks.

THE SUMMER SESSION FOR 1843 commences on the 25th of May. It is highly desirable that students should be prompt in returning to the Institution, or in entering it, to commence at the same time.

For any further information in regard to either department of the Institution, address

M. L. STOEVEY

Principal of Prep. Dept.

OF PENN. COLLEGE, P. O.

Pres. of Pa. College.

Gettysburg, April 17, 1843

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.

complete in Two Volumes of over 1100 large pages with Three Engravings! THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

THE Publishers of the New-York Tribune have effected an arrangement with Mr. JAMES B. SWAIN, proprietor of the only full and illustrated collection of the Speeches of Henry Clay, preceded by a Biographical Memoir of the Great Statesman and Orator of the West, and embellished by three superb Engravings—by which they will be enabled to publish from Mr. Swain's stereotyped plates, an edition of that work for the People, in two large and elegant volumes, at the unprecedentedly low price of One Dollar for the whole!

This edition will comprise—
I. A Memoir of Henry Clay—clear and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.
II. The Speeches of Mr. Clay, from 1810 to 1842 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—'Mr. Clay said' &c. and so, and the urged, &c. instead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr. Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness or correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and, whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the date of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. A Portrait of Henry Clay, from an original painting by Linen, engraved by Prud'homme.

II. A View of the Birthplace of Henry Clay, in 'The Slashes of Hanover, Virginia'—engraved on steel.

III. An approved Encomium of a Letter from Mr. Clay.

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which the subscribers now offer to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for One Dollar. It will be beautifully printed, on fair, white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers. It is afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before, because we hope to give it the largest circulation ever attained by any.

To the friends of Henry Clay—Mighty generous host! to the advocates of the benignant principles and measures of National Policy, of which he is the foremost champion—to the lovers of our Country universally—and especially to the various Young Men's Associations and Clay Clubs, do we confidently appeal for aid in our effort to extend the circulation of this work, and render its perusal as nearly as may be, universal. We ask them to do this, not for our sakes, but to advance the Great Cause to which their energies are devoted, and because that Cause can in no way be more persuasively, more successfully commended to the public judgment, the popular heart, than in the lessons of far-seeing Patriotism, the burning eloquence of Henry Clay.

Respectfully,
GREELY & McELRATH,
160 Nassau street, New-York.

This edition of Mr. Clay's Life and Speeches will be issued on or before the 1st of June next, and will be first supplied to those who shall have previously subscribed and paid for copies, in the order of such payment. Price \$1 for the whole work, \$10 per dozen, \$50 per hundred. Subscriptions and orders are respectfully solicited.

The exceedingly low price at which this work is to be published absolutely precludes the possibility of disposing of it in any instance, on terms other than cash in hand. Our friends will therefore understand that, however responsible they may be, we must adhere with the utmost strictness to the cash principle.

Almost every village, certainly almost every town, will be able to form clubs of twenty-four. And in all cases where the money (\$20) for 24 copies, or over is sent through the Post Office, and a certificate taken from the Post Master, it may be sent at our risk, and the Post Master will be entitled to one copy gratis.

It is particularly requested that all orders be accompanied by specific directions as to the manner in which the books shall be forwarded, and when unaccompanied by such specific directions, the books so ordered will be neatly put up in bundles or boxes, and the name and place of destination legibly marked thereon, and the boxes or packages retained in our warehouse until called for, or directions given as to the manner of their shipment. The publishers will not hold themselves responsible beyond their shipment or delivery to order.

G. & M.,
New York, May 1.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB KELLER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Lintelstown, Germany township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM KELLER, } Ex'rs.
DAVID SHRIVER, }

April 10.

Bran & shipstuff!

THE subscriber has 1500 bushels of Bran and Shipstuff for sale, at the following moderate rates:

Bran, 50 cts per bushel.

Shipstuff, 25 cts do.

Persons wishing to purchase the above articles, can be accommodated by calling at the subscriber's mill, in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

JOHN BARBY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12.

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs. Comstock & Co. New York.

Comstock's—Dr. M. N. A. Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once Deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress.

All real persons should use this oil. Root's Ring Bone Cure, a sure destruction to Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Founded Horses entirely cured by Root's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

Liver complaints &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c.

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dizziness, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla.—Comstock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

Tooth Ache.—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.

American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething.

Dalley's Magical Pain-Extractor Saver.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns, Scalds, Sores, and Sore eyes.

Haidness—Balm of Columbia—for the hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause.

Piles, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Itzay's Liniment from Comstock & Co.

Rose Ointment—a certain cure for 'Fetter', Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Headache.—Dr. Spohn's Headache remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious.

Lin's Spread Plasters—a better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

Rheumatism and Lameness, positively cured, and all shriveled muscles and limbs are restored in the old and young, by the Indian Vegetable Balm and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expecto-rant, will prevent or cure, all incipient consumption, coughs and colds, if taken in time. Remember the name and get Comstock's.

Colman's Vermifuge, will eradicate all Worms, in children or adults, with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnstreck, and sells with a rapidly almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

All the above valuable medicines can be had at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER, and S. S. FORNEY, where certificates may be furnished, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of their excellency.

Dec. 19.

Consumption and Liver Complaint.—And all diseases of the chest, palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, and Colds, are easily cured by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, as the following extracts from the numerous certificates received by the Proprietor, fully prove:

COPERTUN.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine.

'The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence—how then can we question the virtue of the above medicine? In our next we shall be more explicit—mean time we hope physicians will make trial of this medicine and report its effects to us.'

Cure of Consumption.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine could relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it

but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instantly, and we had the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHIE.

LIVER COMPLAINT and General Debility.—I do consider my cure almost miraculous. I was given up by two physicians and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head. I was in this low state when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle I was able to sit up in bed, by the further use I have completely regained my health. All should use it.

GEO. WELLS, 23 John st.

Violent Pains in the Side.—I have been cured of a violent pain in the side, extending through to the shoulder, indigestion, dizziness, loss of appetite, and general debility, by the use of two bottles of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery.

J. F. H. ALLEN, No 7 Merchants Row.

J. S. H. RUEHLER, has been appointed by the proprietor, as Agent for the sale of the above valuable medicine in Adams County.

Nov. 28.

Attention, Franklin Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Isaac Young, (formerly Burkholder), on Saturday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, &c.—each member prepared with ten rounds of blank cartridge—arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain,

A. J. WALLER, O. S.

May 8.

OAKLEY'S Compound Depurative Syrup.

FOR the cure of obstinate eruptions of the skin, pimples or pustules on the face, bites which arise from an impure habit of body, scaly eruptions, pain in the bones, chronic rheumatism, tetter, scrofula or King's evil, white swellings, syphilitic symptoms, and all disorders arising from